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A GRAMMAR
OF THE
HAIDA LANGUAGE

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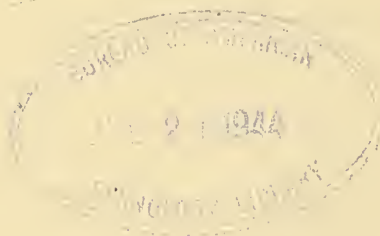
A GRAMMAR
OF THE
HAIDA LANGUAGE.

By the
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Gift: J. R. Swanton

PREFATORY NOTE.

Haida is spoken by the Indians inhabiting the Queen Charlotte Islands, British Columbia, and the southernmost islands of Alaska. It is entirely distinct from the languages of the neighbouring Indian tribes.

The Haidas were once a numerous and powerful people, dominating the entire coastline of British Columbia, and making many slaves. A careful estimate of their numbers, made about the year 1840, places them at 8328 (Dr G. M. Dawson's Report, 1878, p.172). Now, they probably fall short of a thousand.

As the Haida type of countenance seems to me to suggest a Japanese origin, I have been at some trouble to trace an affinity between Haida and one of the languages of Eastern Asia, but have failed completely to detect any similarity. A clergyman in Japan, quite capable of forming a judgment, writes: "I find no affinity whatever between Ainū (the aboriginal language of Japan) and Haida. Your language is neither Ainū, Japanese, Korean, nor Chinese, nor do I think it has any connection with Manchurian."

J. H. Keen.

Metlakatla, British Columbia.
Sept. 23rd, 1905.

H A I D A G R A M M A R.

§ 1. System of spelling here adopted.

Vowels and diphthongs:-

a	as	in	fat	ī	as	in	machine	au	as	in	aught
ā	"	"	father	o	"	"	lot	ou	"	"	loud
e	"	"	met	ō	"	"	pole	eu	"	"	feud
ē	"	"	fête	u	"	"	cut	ai	"	"	aisle
i	"	"	pit	ū	"	"	rule				

Consonants:-

d, g (hard), h, j, k, k (as ch in loch), l, m, n,
p, s (light), t, w, y, ch (as in chip).

b occurs only in the word shibli (flour) which has
been borrowed from Chinook, the trade jargon of
this Province.

lth represents a sound made by expelling the
breath while the tip of the tongue touches the
palate.

A comma following a consonant, thus - k'eu, repre-
sents a hiātus which can only be acquired by
ear, but which is important as often constitut-
ing the only difference between two words;
e.g. tou, food; t'ou, snow.

Hyphens occasionally occurring in words are inserted
to aid the reader in dividing the syllables.

NOUNS.

2. Formation. Nouns end variously, and many have no traceable connection with any other word.

The few abstract nouns in use are formed from the
roots of verbs, e.g.:

- il ēdāng, he is ashamed; ēdā, shame.
- il lthong-gwilang, he works; lthong-gwila, work.
- il gūshūgung, he speaks; gūshou, speech.
- il stigung, he is sick; sti, sickness.

Some common nouns are formed in a similar way; e.g.
 il hāadāgung, he exists; hāada, a person.
 il k'ōtulgung, he is dead; k'ōt, a corpse.

Names of instruments are formed by suffixing -ū or -ou to verb-roots; e.g.
 il shkindang, he steers; shkindou, a rudder.
 il shū-wong-gung, he slings; shū-wong-ū, a sling.
 il gīshūgung, he wipes; gīshou, a towel.

Names of agents are formed by suffixing -lē to a noun; e.g.
 nuh, a house; nuh-lē, a householder.
 āad, a net; āad-lē, a fisherman.
 ladia, murder; ladia-lē, a murderer.

3. Gender. Attributed only to animate objects, and expressed by:-

(a) Separate words; e.g.
 aung, father; ou, mother.
 git, son; gūjang-a, daughter.
 tlal, husband; jā, wife. (For other examples see Appendix I).

(b) Adding īlthing-a, male, and dsada, female; e.g.
 tan, a bear; tan īlthing-a, a he-bear;
 tan dsada, a she-bear.

4. Number. Two numbers, Singular and Plural; and expressed only in the case of persons (i.e. homines). The numbers in the case of animals and inanimate objects can only be indicated by a numeral adjective, or, in a few cases (§ 57) by the verb.

Rule - To form Plural add -alung to singular; e.g.
 aung, father; aung-alung, fathers.
 gītsad, a servant; gītsad-alung, servants.
 nuh-lē, a householder; nuh-lē-alung, householders.

Exceptions:-

īlthing-a, a man (lit. male); īlthansida, men.
 dsada, a woman (lit. female); dsāada, women.
 ā, a child; āgai, children.
 hāada, a person or persons;
 ītlagida, a chief or chiefs.

The names of animals and inanimate objects undergo no change; e.g.

ōch, a wolf or wolves
sik, a snake or snakes
nuh, a house or houses

5. Case. No case inflections.

Possession is indicated by placing the preposition *gia* (of, or belonging to) after the name of the possessor, and suffixing the definite article *-ē* (§ 7b) to the name of the thing possessed; e.g.

nung^{*} itlagida gia tlū-ē
a chief of canoe-the (i.e. The canoe of a chief, or, a chief's canoe).

tl hāada gia tou-ē
The people of food-the (i.e. The food of the people).

Exceptions:- When the object possessed is (a) a person, or (b) part of the body, or when (c) the possessor is inanimate, the name of the possession merely follows that of the possessor, e.g.

- (a) Edenshau ou, Edenshau's mother.
- (b) Skiltis kuts, Skiltis' head.
- (c) Tlū k'ul, a canoe's outside (lit. skin).

ARTICLES.

6. The Articles are:-

(I) Indefinite

Sing.	nung	) Prefixed only to the names of persons, and to adjectives or participles doing duty as nouns;
	(ga	
Plu.	(or )	) e.g.
	(tl)	

nung itlagida, a chief; ga itlagida, or
tl itlagida, chiefs.
nung dsada, a woman; ga dsāada, or tl dsāada,
women.

^{*}The student should consult the Syntactical Notes, §§ 62, 63, in studying the sentences given as examples.

nung dsūdsū, a little (one); ga dsūdila, or
 tl dsūdila, little (ones).
 nung sti, a sick (person); ga sti, or tl sti,
 sick (people).

7. (II) Definite, of two kinds:-

- (a) Consisting of a prefix and suffix, and applied only to the names of persons, and to adjectives or participles doing duty as nouns:-

Sing. nung —s^x }
 Plu. (ga —sgai } the
 (tl —s^x)

Examples:-

nung itlagida-s, the chief; ga itlagida-sgai,
 or tl itlagida-s, the chiefs.
 nung dsada-s, the woman; ga dsāada-sgai, or
 tl dsāada-s, the women.
 nung dsūdsū-s, the little (one); ga dsūdila-sgai,
 or tl dsūdila-s, the little (ones).
 nung sti-s, the sick (person); ga sti-sgai,
 or tl sti-s, the sick (people).

- (b) Consisting of a suffix only and appended only to the names of animals and inanimate objects.
 ----ē, the (sing. and plu.); e.g.
 tlū, a canoe, tlū-ē, the canoe, or, the canoes.
 tan, a bear; tan-ē, the bear, or, the bears.
 yads, a knife; yads-ē, the knife, or, the
 knives.

Note. Nouns ending in -s (except -ds) or -sh are modified to receive this suffix; e.g.
 tas, sand; tads-ē, the sand.
 gintus, bedding; gintajē, the bedding.
 tīsh, a rock; tījē, the rock.

For instances in which the above suffix becomes -gai, see § 10.

ADJECTIVES.

8. All Haida adjectives are the present participles of verbs with the final -s dropped; e.g.

^xThis -s is sometimes expanded into isis, shewing that it was originally the present participle of the verb 'To be' (§ 53).

lāgung, it is good; lās, being good; lā, good.
 s'etang, it is red; s'ets, being red; s'et, red.
 eu-on-gung, it is large; eu-ons, being large;
 eu-on, large.

9. Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify, and relieve them of the suffixed portion of the definite article, should they bear it; e.g.
- nung hāada kutung-a
 a person wise (i.e. a wise person).
 nung haada-s
 The person-the
 nung haada kutung-a-s
 The person wise-the (i.e. The wise person).

10. Nouns, however, when used as adjectives, precede the nouns they qualify; e.g.
- Yads hāadē
 Iron people (Haidas call all white men "Iron people").

giang-ū nuh-ē
 Cotton house (A cotton house, i.e. a tent)
 lthkian k'ōstan
 Forest crab (A forest crab, i.e. a frog).

In many of these cases (e.g. in the first two of the foregoing examples) the second noun takes -ē as suffix. When, therefore, the definite article needs to be used, it takes the form -gai, the -ē being dropped, e.g.

Yads hāad-gai
 Iron people-the; i.e. The iron people.
 giang-u nuh-gai
 Cotton house-the; i.e. The cotton house, or tent.

11. Adjectives undergo no inflexions. A few, however, derived from irregular verbs (§ 56) take a corresponding irregular plural; e.g.

	(eu-on, great	(eu-onda
	(dsūdsū, little	(dsūdila
	(jing, long	(jinda
Sing.	(kwau-un, short	Plu. (kwau-unda
	(dlukōna, large	(dlukida
	(kutsū, small	(kutila.

12. Comparison. Adjectives are compared only in a verbalized form. Comparison is expressed by:-

- (a) Using the adverbs t'elg, more than; hang-ast, less than; e.g.
 k'at t'elg tan dugwīāgung
 A deer more-than a bear is strong; i.e. A bear is stronger than a deer.
 kōh hang-ast stliku dsūdsūgung
 A sea-otter less than a land-otter is small; i.e. A land otter is smaller than a sea otter.
 Gin-tīiga wautliwon t'elg kōh
 Animals all more than the sea otter
 kwoyāgung
 is valuable; i.e. The sea otter is the most valuable animal.

- (b) Inserting in the verb the adverbs eu-on, very; āgwī, extremely; dsilthī, extremely; kipan, extraordinarily; īd, too; e.g.
 lāgung, it is good.
 lā-eu-on-gung, it is very good.
 lā-dsilthī-gung, it is extremely good, or the best.
 jīng-āgung, it is distant.
 jīng-a-āgwīgung, it is very distant, or the most distant.
 jīng-īdung, it is too distant.

- (c) Placing before the verb the adverbs yenki (or yenkien), very; duman-ū, extremely; e.g.
 yenki il kutung-āgung
 Very he is wise; i.e. He is very wise.
 dumanū shinshkāgung
 Extremely it is fine weather; i.e. It is extremely fine weather.

13. Adjectives coupled with an article (§§ 6, 7) do duty largely as nouns; e.g. lā, good; nung lā, a good (man); ga las-gai, the good (people). eu-on, large, nung eu-on, a large (one); nung eu-ons, the large (one).

14. The numerals are

1	Swonshung	6	Tlū-unilth
2	Stung	7	Dsikwau
3	Ith'ōnulth	8	Stanshang-a
4	Stunshung	9	Tlāalth-swonshung-gū (= 10-1)
5	Tlālth	10	Tlāalth

- 11 Tlāalth-waugū-swonshung = $10 \div 1$.
 12 Tlāalth-waugū-stung = $10 \div 2$.
 (Tlāalē stung = 10×2 .
 20 (Lagwau
 21 Tlāalē stung waugū swonshung = $(10 \times 2) \div 1$.
 30 Tlāalē lth'onulth = 10×3
 100 Lagwau tlēlth = 20×5
 145 Lagwau dsikwau, waugū tlēlth = $(20 \times 7) \div 5$.
 175 Tlāalē tlāalth, waugū tlāale dsikwau, waugū
 tlēlth = $(10 \times 10) \div (10 \times 7) \div 5$.

15. These numerals are frequently:-

(a) Verbalized, thus:-

Swonshung-gung, there is one.
 Stung-gung, there are two.
 lth'onulgung, there are three.
 stunshung-gung, there are four.
 tlēlthang, there are five.
 tlū-unulgung, there are six.
 dsikwaugung, there are seven.
 stanshang-agung, there are eight.
 tlāalthswonshung-gūgung, there are nine.
 tlāalgung, there are ten.

(b) Inserted in verbs (§ 34) and made to serve the purpose of numeral adverbs; e.g.

il kātālāgun, he came; il kātālā-stung-gun; he came twice.

16. When applied to inanimate objects, and occasionally to animate, these numerals take a prefix descriptive of the shape of the objects enumerated; though, as will be seen from the following list, it is sometimes extremely difficult to discover the feature which determines the classification.

k'ē-	applied to	dollars, stones, hammers, steamers, &c
tī-	"	" houses, brooms, stone axes, breasts, &c
sk'u-	"	" bottles, lamps, guns, pipes, earrings, &c
lthga-	"	" keys, scissors, chairs, stoves, frogs, crabs, &c
gū-	"	" hats, buttons, halibut (whole), small coins, &c
sk'o	"	" pencils, sticks, needles, small rails, &c
a-	"	" canoes, lands, boards, knives, plates, &c
dlu-	"	" men, large animals
k'wō-	"	" nails, loaves, large posts, &c

tlu-	applied to	pictures, metal axes, sheets of paper, &c
chi-	"	coats, dresses, sacks, &c
gī	"	shawls, blankets, maps, &c
sh'o-	"	hairs, roads, ropes, songs, &c
stl-	"	billets of wood, strips of halibut, &c
dsi-	"	boxes, saucepans, square tins, &c
skā-	"	potatoes, eggs, berries, &c
stu-	"	rings, bracelets, &c
lthkī-	"	large rails, rolls of bedding, &c
t'a-	"	coils of rope
t'ou	"	spoons, feathers, &c.

Examples:--

Dujung gū-stung isgien, kōdats chi-lth'ōnulth
 Hats two both coats three
 ishin, tlū a-swonshung ishin, di ga il
 and a canoe one and me to he
 isdagun
 gave; i.e. He gave me two hats, three coats,
 and one canoe.

17. There are also two adjectives of quantity, shkwaun, all, and kōna, large, which always take one of these prefixes; e.g.

nuh-ē tīshkwaun
 The house all; i.e. All the house.
 nung īlthing-a dlwkōna
 a man big; i.e. A big man.

18. All the numerals serve also as ordinals. There are, however, four separate ordinals:--

kwūna, first)
 ōtgwau, last) Used alone
 tlagang, first)
 ōstla, last) Used only as insertions in verbs.

PRONOUNS.

19. The pronouns, which are numerous, are of seven kinds:--
 Personal, Possessive, Demonstrative, Interrogative,
 Relative, Reflexive, and Reciprocal.

20. A. Personal. Of two kinds.

- (a) Those used alone, or as nominatives to active verbs;

ltha or lth, I	talung, we
dung " dā, thou	dalung, ye
la " il, he, she	tla or tl, they

Examples:-

la lth keng-gung
 Him I see; i.e. I see him.
 di dalung kwoyādag
 Me ye love; i.e. Ye love me.

- (b) Those used as nominatives to deponent or passive verbs, and as objective cases governed by verbs or prepositions.

dī, I, or me	ītil, we, or us
dung, thou, or thee	dalung, ye, you
la or il, (he, or him (she, or her	tla or tl, they, them

Examples:-

dī stigung, dung tlou ligulgung
 I am-sick, thou but art-well (I am sick,
 but you are well).
 ītil k'eu il ēdung
 Us for he waits = He waits for us.

There is no neuter personal pronoun, but occasionally the indefinite article or a possessive pronoun is used as such; e.g.

nung lth dā-ung
 One (or it) I have = I have one.
 lang-a lāgung
 It (lit.his) is good = It is a good one.

Personal pronouns are always expressed with the verb, which they precede.

21. B. Possessive. Of three kinds:-

- (a) Those which precede the noun, and are applied only to persons, and parts of the body:-

dī, my	ītil, our
dung, thy	dalung, your
il, his, her	tl, their.

Examples:-

dī	k'wai	dī	kuds	shkwūdagun	
My	brother	my	head	struck	= My brother
				struck	my head.

- (b) Those used alone, or with nouns which they precede. Applied only to animals or inanimate objects. When used with nouns, the nouns take the suffix -ē.

giagun, my, mine	|	ītilgia, our, ours
dung-gia, thy, thine	|	dalung-gia, your, yours
lagia, his, her, hers	|	tl'agia, their, theirs.

Examples:-

lagia	dalung	kwōlthdagun	
His	ye	have stolen	= You have stolen
		his (e.g. horse).	
ītilgia	nuh-ē	isgien,	dalung-gia tlū-ē
Our	house	both,	your (pl.) canoe
	ishin,	kwoyāgung	
	and,	are valuable	= Our house and your
		canoe are valuable.	

- (c) Those used alone, or with nouns, which they follow, another word sometimes coming between them and their nouns. Applied only to animals and inanimate objects, including parts of the body. Their nouns take the suffix -ē.

dīna, my, mine	|	ītilang-a, or ītilā, our,
dang-a, thy, thine	|	ours
lang-a, his, her, hers	|	dalang-a, your, yours
	|	tl'ang-a, their, theirs

Examples:-

tlū-ē	dina	tladsgāgung	
Canoe	my	is strong	= My canoe is strong.
dang-a	gum	lā-ang-gung	
Yours	not	is good	= Yours is not good.

22. C. Demonstrative. Of two kinds:-

- (a) Those only used alone.

unis, this; pl. atltas, these	) Applied to
wunis, that; " wotltas, those	
	) persons or
	) things.

ākūsh, this (kind))	
ūkūsh, that (kind))	
gai, that, those	)	Applied to things only.
ou, this)	
wou, that)	

Examples:-

wunis	di	ga	shūdagan	
that (person)	me	to	told (it)	= It was he who
	told me.			
ūkūsh	ga	dī	stalthang	
that	for	I	wish	= I wish for that (one).

(b) Those used alone, or coupled with nouns, which follow them, and, if inanimate, take the def. art. suffix -ē.

adshi, this; pl. ashgai, these)
wodshi, that; " woshgai, those	) Applied only
a [noun] is, these .....	) to things.

althji, that; pl. althsgai, those)
atl [noun] s, these	) Applied to
utl [noun] s, those	) persons or
	) things.

Examples:-

woshgai	dsūdilang	
those (things)	are	small
atl- dsāada-s	k'ong-ushgitaigagung	
These women	are	poor.
adshi dsigwē	dā-ung-ung	
This gun	is	bad.

The suffix, -ū, ought probably to find a place here. It emphasizes all that portion of the sentence which precedes it; e.g.

nung dsadas	waugan	
The woman	did (it)	
nung dsadas-ū	waugan	
The woman	did (it)	= It was the <u>woman</u>
	who	did it.

23. D. Interrogative.

gīshdū, who?	pl. kītldou
gūshū, what?	(sing. and plu.)
gūshgiou, of what kind?	(sing. and plu.)
kīnasū, which (of two)?	Gīshgai-ū, which (of many)?

Examples:-

gīshdū dung ga isdaiang?
 Who you to gave (it) = Who gave it to
 you?
 gīshgai-ū il isdā-ashang?
 which (of many) he will take = Which (of
 many) will he take?

When these pronouns are governed by prepositions,
 the preposition is inserted immediately
 before the final -ū; e.g.

gīshd-sta-ū, From whom?
 gūsh-alth-ū, with what?

For the change which these interrogative pronouns
 necessitate in the verb see § 68.

24. E. Relative.

gīshdū, he who; pl. kītldou, those who.
 tlīnas, which (person or thing); pl. tlīshgai.

These relatives, however, are not much used, their
 place being largely supplied by:-

- (a) The relative adverb tlikū, how; 'what he said'
 being rendered 'how he spoke'; e.g.
 tlikū il edan lth keng-gun
 How he acted I saw = I saw what he did.
- (b) A participle and article; e.g.
 nung katlas
 The coming (one) = He who comes.
 ga lthong-gwilas-gai
 The working (people) = Those who work.
- (c) The noun gin, something; e.g.
 tlikū gin lth shkotagun da di
 How something I learnt - I
 k'ēshgadan
 have forgotten = I have forgotten what I
 learnt.

25. F. Reflexive.

-gang, self or selves. Suffixed to any preposition,
 e.g.
 sta-gang, from ~~my~~-(thy, her, him) self, or our
 (your &c) selves.
 āgang, to myself, &c
 da-gang, for myself, &c
 giang, my (thy, his, their &c) own. Used before
 an inanimate noun in the objective case, but

only when the possessor is also the agent.

Its noun takes the suffix -ē; e.g.

giang tlū-ē il k'ōdlin-gün

his (own) canoe he painted = He painted his
(own) canoe.

giang nuh-ē tl elthgīdalung

their (own) house they have almost finished =

They have almost finished their (own) house.
-ung or ung-a, my, thy, your &c. Used after an animate or inanimate noun in the objective case, the noun taking the suffix -ē. When applied to persons and parts of the body, it is suffixed to its noun. In other cases it is often separated from its noun by intervening words; e.g.

gīt-ung il kwōyādang

child-his (own) he loves = He loves his (own)
child.

kuds-ung 1th kwūntlagun

head-my (own) I have burnt = I have burnt
my head.

hāadgai duman dung ung-a il

The people - you his (own) he

keng-althishang

will bid take care of = He will bid his (own)
people take care of you.

Note. stlai-ung, my hand, is contracted to stlang,
and st'ai-ung, my foot, to st'ang.

26. G. Reciprocal.

gu, each other. Prefixed to either of the plural personal pronouns in § 20(a); e.g.

gū talung kwōyā²adang

each other we love = We love each other.

When followed by a preposition beginning with a vowel, it takes the euphonic suffix -t; e.g.

gū-t alth tl ailthdang

each other with they fight = They fight
with each other.

VERBS.

27. The verb ends the sentence, and must always be present, either in person or by deputy. When unexpressed, its place is taken by the particle ā,* or giā, the latter chiefly doing duty for the verb 'To be'. The reply to the question, 'Who made this canoe?' would be either

di kā tloulthagun) (di kā-ā
My uncle made (it)) or (My uncle (made it)

28. All verbs have two forms; - Normal and Segregative.

The Segregative form is used when only a few (2 to 10 or 12) persons or things have to be spoken of. As long as the names of these persons or things are mentioned, the normal form of the verb is used. But as soon as they need to be referred to by a pronoun, where, in English, we should use a pronoun of the 3rd person plural, the Haidas use the 3rd person singular pronoun (thus, as it were, regarding the few as a unit) and put the verb into the Segregative form. This is done whether the pronoun referring to the few be the subject or object of the verb. The leading characteristic of the segregative form is the insertion of the syllable ū immediately after the root of the verb. Every part of the verb is capable of taking this form.

Examples:-

Normal form -	Tom isgien Dick ishin lth keng-gun
	Tom both Dick and I saw =
	I saw Tom and Dick.
Normal form -	Tla lth keng-gun
	Them (many) I saw = I saw them (many)
Segregative form -	La lth keng-ū-gun
	Them (few) I saw = I saw them (few)
Normal form -	Tom isgien Dick ishin di keng-gun
	Tom both Dick and me saw =
	Tom and Dick saw me.
Normal form -	Di tl keng-gun
	Me they (many) saw = They (many)
	saw me.
Segregative form -	Di il keng-ū-gun
	Me they (few) saw = They (few)
	saw me.

*In the published Haida vocabularies made by passing travellers, many words appear having this particle attached, under the impression that it is part of the word itself.

29. Voices. Two; active and passive. The latter is very rarely used, 'He was buried' being rendered 'They buried him'.
30. Moods. Six; Indicative, Imperative, Infinitive, Participial, Potential, and Conditional. The two latter differ from the rest in being formed by the aid of conjunctions, which are inserted in the verb to form the Potential, and suffixed to it to form the Conditional.
31. Tenses. Six; each with two forms. They may be classified as follows:-
- I. Tenses having regard only to the time of the action:-
- (a) Present {Indefinite - il gūshūgung, he speaks.
 {Progressive - il gūshūgung-gung, he speaks habitually.
- (b) Future {Indefinite - il gūshū-ashang, he will speak.
 {Immediate - il gūshū-ung-kashang, he is just going to speak.
- II. Tenses having regard also to the scene of the action - whether performed in or out of the speaker's view:-
- (c) Imperfect {First - il gūshūgīni, he used to speak (in my presence)
 {Second - il gūshūgang-an, he used to speak (in my absence)
- (d) Perfect {First - il gūshūgun, he spoke (in my presence)
 {Second - il gūshou-on, he spoke (in my absence)
- (e) Pluperf. {First - il gūshūguni, he had spoken (in my presence)
 {Second - il gūshou-oni, he had spoken (in my absence)
- (f) Fut.Perf. {First - il gūshū-ung-kashagun, he was about to speak (in my presence)
 {Second - il gūshū-ung-kashagan, he was about to speak (in my absence).
32. Numbers. Haida verbs as a rule undergo no change expressive of number. A few, however, take a special plural form. See §§ 56, 57. See also remarks on the Segregative form (§ 28).

33. Persons. No personal inflexions. Person is distinguished only by the pronoun, which is always expressed, and which precedes the verb.
34. Verbal insertions. Verbs largely receive, immediately after their root, insertions, which modify their meaning, and, in the case of verbs ending in -ang, affect their conjugation, the -ang being changed into -gung, and the verb being conjugated like others in -gung in table § 48. The particles inserted are either adverbs, conjunctions, or verbal particles. The last only find a place here:-

ā, go;	e.g.	la	lth	keng-ā-gung	
		him	I	go to see	- I go to see him.
al, tell;	"	la	lth	gūshū-al-gung	
		him	I	tell to speak	- I tell him to speak.
sing, say;	"	il	isda-sing-gung		
		he	says	he is doing	(it)
d, cause	"	la	lth	kuds-d-ang	
		him	I	cause to enter	- I admit him.
ē, become	"	il	stig-ēl-gung		
		he	becomes	sick.	
īd, begin	"	il	k'utsū-īd-ung		
		he	begins	to sing.	
aiā, able	"	il	lthong-gwila-aiā-gung		
		he	is able	to work.	

35. Verbal prefixes. Of two kinds:-

(a) Causative:-

tl, with the hand;	e.g.	la	lth	tl-stigung	
		him	I	make sick	= I hurt him with my hand.
kīl, with the voice;	"	la	lth	kil-stigung	
		him	I	make sick	= I hurt him with my words.
ging, by any means;	"	la	lth	ging-stigung	
		him	I	make sick	= I hurt him indefinitely.
hū, with the breath;	"	il	hū-king-ung-gung		
		he	blows	a trumpet.	
stli, with the fingers;	"	il	stli-king-ung-gung,		
		he	plays	an organ.	
gut, with a clapper;	"	il	gut-king-ung-gung,		
		he	rings	a bell.	
hē, with a string;	"	il	hē-king-ung-gung		
		he	plays	a stringed instrument.	

Negative(gum la lth kwoyad-āng-gung
 (Not him I do not love = I do not
 love him.

The following exceptions to the above rules should, however, be noticed:-

(a) In the Future-immediate and Future Perfect tenses, the negative āng, instead of being suffixed to the root of the verb, follows the syllables -ung-kasha; e.g.

il katla-ung-kashang, he is about to come.
 gum il katla-ung-kasha-āng-gung, he is not about to come.

(b) If the verb already contains one insertion, the negative ang follows it; e.g.

gum la lth keng-kunsgut-āng-gun
 Not him I have not seen for a long time = I have not seen him for a long time.

(c) The negative āng takes precedence, however, of the ū of the Segregative form (§ 28); e.g.

gum la lth keng-āng-ū-gun
 Not them (few) I have not seen = I have not seen them (few).

For the changes which verbs undergo in interrogative sentences and quotations, see §§ 68, 71.

38. Conjugation. All verbs follow one pattern closely enough to make it unnecessary to transcribe more than one conjugation in extenso. A table will be found at § 48, shewing the principal variations.

Transitive Verb - Lth isdang, I take.
Active Voice.

39.

Indicative mood		
Tense	Normal Form	Segregative Form
Present Indefinite	lth isdang,	lth isda-wong,) A few
	I take	I take) persons
	dung isdang,	dung isda-wong,) or
	thou takest	thou takest) things
	il isdang,	il isda-wong,)
	he or she takes	he takes)

Present Indefinite	talung isdang, we take dalung isdang, ye take tl isdang, they take	talung isda-wong, we take) A few dalung isda-wong,) per- ye take) sons tl isdawong,) or they (many) take) things il isdawong, they (few) take (any number of persons or things)
Present Progressive	lth isdagung, I take habitually dung isdagung, thou takest habitually. &c.	lth isdagung-wong, I take (a few) habitually dung isdagung-wong, thou takest (a few) habitually. &c.
Fut. Indef.	lth isda-ashang, I shall take.	lth isda-wau-ashang, I shall take (a few)
Fut. Immed.	lth isda-ung-kashang, I am about to take.	lth isda-ū-ung-kashang, I am about to take (a few)
1st Imperf.	lth isdagīni, I used to take.	lth isda-ū-gīni, I used to take (a few).
2nd Imperf.	il isdagang-an, He used to take (in my absence).	il isda-ū-gang-an, He used to take (a few, in my absence).
1st Perfect	lth isdagun, I took.	lth isda-ū-gun, I took (a few).
2nd Perfect	il isdaian, he took (in my absence).	il isda-ū-on, he took (a few, in my absence).
1st Plu- perfect	lth isdaguni, I had taken.	lth isda-ū-guni, I had taken (a few).
2nd Plu- perfect	il isdaiani, he had taken (in my absence).	il isda-ū-oni, he had taken (a few in my absence)
1st Fut. Perf.	lth isda-ung-kashagun, I was about to take.	lth isda-ū-ung-kashagun, I was about to take (a few).

2nd Fut. Perf.	il isda-ung-kashagan, he was about to take (in my absence).	il isda-ung-kasha-āwon, he was about to take (a few, in my absence).
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40.

Imperative Mood.

Present Inde- finite	lth isdadsun) k'wai lth di isdada) let me take.	lth isdawaudsun) k'wai lth di isdadou) let me take (a few).
	isdaltha) {adshi} lth isdi) Take thou.	{la} lth isdā-ū, take thou (a few).
	k'wai lth il isdada, let him take.	k'wai lth il isdū-ūda, let him take (a few).
	talung isdadsun) k'wai lth til isdada) let us take.	talung isdawaudsun) k'wai lth til isdadou) let us take (a few).
	isdūltha) {adshi} lth isdū) take ye.	{la} lth isdā-ū, take ye (a few).
	k'wai lth tl isdada, let them take.	k'wai lth la tl isdadou, let them take (a few).
Present Progres- sive.	di lth isdadagung) di lth isdagundi) lth isdagundsun) let me take (ha- bitually).	la lth di isdadagung-wong) la lth di isdadagung-ūdi) let me take (a few).
	{adshi} tl isdagung-ga, take thou.	la lth isdagung-ū, take thou (a few).
	ak'won lth il isdagunda) ak'won lth il isdadagung) let him take.	ak'won lth il isdagung- ūda, let him take (a few).
	ak'won talung isdagundsun let us take.	talung isdagung-wodsun, let us take (a few).

Participial Mood (continued)

Present Progressive	isdaguns, taking habitually.	isdagung-wos
Fut. Indef.	isdā-ases, going to take.	isdawau-ases
Fut. Immed.	isda-ung-kasas, on point of taking.	isdawau-ung-kasas
1st Imperf.	isdagīni, used to take (in my presence)	isdā-ū-gīni
2nd Imperf.	isdagang-an, used to take (in my absence)	isdā-ū-gang-an
1st Perf.	isdagun, having taken (in my presence)	isdā-ū-gun
2nd Perf.	isdaian, having taken (in my absence)	isda-ū-won
1st Plup.	isdaguni, had taken (in my presence)	isda-ū-guni
2nd Plup.	isdaiani, had taken (in my absence)	isda-ū-woni
1st Fut. Perf.	isda-ung-kashagun, having been about to take (in my presence)	isda-wau-ung-kashagun
2nd Fut. Perf.	isda-ung-kashagan, having been about to take (in my absence)	isda-wau-ung-kashagan

43. The Participles are undeclined. When coupled with an article (§§ 6, 7) they do duty as nouns; e.g. nung isdas, the (person) taking, or, he who takes. ga isdā-ases-gai, the (persons) going to take.

44. Potential Mood.
Formed by the insertion of conjunctions (§ 59(a))

il isda-lthing-āgung, he may, might, or could, take.	la il isda-wau-lthing- āgung, he may, might, or could, take (a few)
il isda-lthing-āhung-gung, he may possibly be able to take.	la il isda-waulthing- āhung-gung
il isda-althing-gung, he is probably taking.	la il isdawau-althing- gung.
il isda-asha-althing-gung, he is probably going to take.	la il isda-wau-asha- althing-gung.
il isda-dādung-gung, he would take.	la il isda-waudādung- gung.
il isdas-gai-ahung-gung, he would have taken.	la il isdasga-hā-wā-hung- gung.

45. Conditional Mood.
Formed by suffixing a conjunction (e.g. dlu) to the
participles. For other conjunctions that may be thus used
see § 59(b).

Pres.Indef.	il isdas-dlu, when he takes.	il isda-wosdlū (when he takes (a few) (when they (a few) take.
Pres.Progr.	il isdagung-us-dlū) il isdaguns-dlū) when he takes habi- tually.	il isdagung-wos-dlū
Fut.Indef.	il isdēases-dlū, when he takes.	il isda-wau-ases-dlū.
Fut.Immed.	il isda-ung-kasas-dlū, when he is about to take.	il isda-wau-ung-kasas-dlū
1st Imperf.	il isdagīni-dlū, when he used to take (in my presence)	il isdūgīnī-dlū

Conditional Mood (continued).

2nd Imperf.	il isdagang-an-dlū, when he used to take (in my absence)	il isdūgang-an-dlū
1st Perf.	il isdagun-dlū, when he took (in my presence)	il isdūgun-dlū
2nd Perf.	il isdai-an-dlū, when he took (in my absence)	il isdā-won-dlū
1st Plup.	il isdagunī-dlū, when he had taken (in my presence)	il isda-ung-kasha-ū- gun-dlū
2nd Plup.	il isdai-anī-dlū) il isdai-as-dlū)when he had taken (in my absence)	il isdūgunī-dlū
1st Fut. Perf.	il isda-ung-kashagun- dlū, when he was about to take (in my presence)	il isda-wonī-dlū
2nd Fut. Perf.	il isda-ung-kashagan- dlū, when he was about to take (in my absence)	il isda-ungkasha-ā-won- dlū

46.

Passive Voice.

Very rarely used (§ 29). General rule for the formation of the Present Indicative:-

(a) If the root of the verb ends in a consonant, add to the root -āgung.

(b) If the root ends in a vowel, change the vowel into -iā-, and add -gung.

The verb is then conjugated as that given at § 48(17) and takes the set of pronouns given at § 20(b).

A couple of tenses will suffice here.

Indicative Mood.

	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Present Indefinite	di isdiāgung, I am taken.	il isdiā-wong, they (few) are taken.
1st Perfect	di isdiāgun, I was taken.	il isdiā-ū-gun, they (few) were taken.
	&c.	&c.

47. Instead of multiplying conjugations, which might be done almost indefinitely, the plan is here adopted of exhibiting in a table the verbs which vary at all considerably from the type given above, with their principal tenses. The 1st person singular of the Present Indicative is the best by which to distinguish the conjugations. The student desirous of conjugating any particular verb, can, in most cases, by reference to this table, find an example sufficiently like it to guide him aright.

48. Some typical verbs, with their principal tenses.

No.	Form	Indicative Mood			Infinitive	Pres. Participle
		Present Indefinite	Fut. Indef.	2nd Perfect		
1	Normal	1th isdang, I take	isdā-ashang	isdai-an	isdīē	isdas
	Segre- gative	il isdā-wong, they (few take)	isdā-wau- ashang	isdā-won	isdā-wē	isdā-wos
2	Nor.	1th gūdung-gung, I think	gūdung- ashang	gūdang-an	gūdung-ē	gūduns
	Seg.	il gūdung-wong, they (few) think	gūdung-wau- ashang	gūdung-āwon	gūdung-awē	gūdung-wos
3	Nor.	1th shūgung, I say	shū-ashang	shou-on	shou-gē	shūs
	Seg.	il shū-wong, they (few) say	shū-wau- ashang	shū-ā-won	shū-a-wē	shū-wos
4	Nor.	1th gūtgdung, I honour	gūtgut-shang	gūtgdan	gūtgadē	gūtguts
	Seg.	il gūtgut-wong, they (few) honour	gūtgut-wau- ashang	gūtgdā-won	gutguda-wē	gūtgd-wos
5	Nor.	1th gīshūgung, I wipe	gīshū-ashang	gīshou-on	gīshū-ē	gīshūs
	Seg.	il gīshū-wong, they (few) wipe	gīshū-wau- ashang	gīshū-ā-won	gīshū-a-wē	gīshū-wos
6	Nor.	1th kaidung, I go	kaidshang	kaidan	kaidē	kaidis
	Seg.	Vide § 56				

7	Nor.	lth kātlang, I come	kāt-lā-ashang	kāt-lagan	kāt-lagē	katlas
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
8	Nor.	lth nīlgung, I drink	nīlthshang	nēlan	nelgē	nīlths
	Seg.	il nīlthwong, they (few) drink.	nīlth-wau- ashang	nīlthā-won	nīlth-a-wē	nīltha-wos
9	Nor.	lth keng-gung, I see	keng-ashang	kāng-an	kāng-gē	kens
	Seg.	il keng-wong, they (few) see.	keng-wau- ashang	keng-ā-won	keng-a-wē	keng-wos
10	Nor.	lth waugung, I act	wau-ashang	waugan	wūgē	waus
	Seg.	il wau-wong, they (few) act.	wau-wau- ashang	wau-ū-won	wau-ū-wē	wau-wos
11	Nor.	lth aidung, I run	odshang	odan	odgē	ods
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
12	Nor.	lth dsigung, I shoot	dsā-ashang	dsigan	dsigē	
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
13	Nor.	lth hūk'ilgung, I blow out.	hūk'ilthshang	hūk'ialan	hūk'ialgē	hūk'ilths
	Seg.	il hūk'ilth-wong, they (few) blow out.	hūk'ilthwau- ashang	hūk'ilthā- won	hūk'ilth-a- wē	hūk'ilth-wos

14	Nor.	di hēnung-āgung, I live.	hēnung-ā- ashang	hēnung-āgan	hēnung-gē	hēnung-as
	Seg.	il hēnung-ā-wong, they (few) live.	hēnung-ā- wau-ashang	hēnung-āwon	hēnung-a-wē	hēnung-a-wos
15	Nor.	di k'ōtulgung, I die.	k'ōtulthshang	k'ōtalan	k'ōtulē	k'ōtulths
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
16	Nor.	di dlū-ī-gung, I fall.	dlū-ī-ishang	dlū-ai-an	dlū-i-ē	dlū-īs
	Seg.	Vide § 56				
17	Nor.	di kwōyādiāgung, I am loved.	kwōyādiā- ashang	kwōyādiāgan	kwōyādiāgē	kwōyādias
	Seg.	il kwōyādiā-ū-wong, they (few) are loved.	kwōyādiāwau- ashang	kwōyādiā-ū- won	kwōyādiā-ū- wē	kwōyādiā-ū- wos

49.

DEPONENT VERBS.

These are conjugated in the ordinary way. They, however, take the set of pronouns given at § 20(b). One tense here will suffice - the Present Indicative:-

dī hēnung-āgung, I live	ītil hēnung-āgung, we live
dung hēnung-āgung, thou livest	dalung hēnung-āgung, ye live
il hēnung-āgung, he lives	tl hēnung-āgung, they (many) live
	il hēnung-ā-wong, they (few) live.

50.

ANOMALOUS VERBS.

(1) The verb 'To be'.

The verb 'To be' is used either of state or place, according to the set of pronouns prefixed to it, i.e. whether those in § 20(a) or § 20(b); e.g.

nung īlthing-a kōnung-a dī ījung
A man foolish I am = I am a foolish man.

adlun lth ījung
Here I am = I am here.

When the negative, gum, not, (§ 37) is applied to this verb, its root throughout is is-; e.g.

gum dī tow-ē il is-ang-gung
Not my friend he is not = He is not my friend.

51.

Indicative Mood.

Tense.	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Pres.	dī ījung, I am.	
Indef.	dung ījung, thou art.	
	il ījung, he is.	
	ītil ījung, we are	
	dalung ījung, ye are	
	tl ījung, they (many) are	il iswong, they (few) are.

Indicative Mood (continued)

Tense.	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Pres. Progres.	dī ījung-gung, I am (habitually)	il isūgung
Fut. Indef.	dī isishang, I shall be	il is-wau-ashang
Fut. Immed.	dī isang-kashang, I am about to be.	il iswau-ung-kashang
1st Imperf.	dī ījinī, I used to be.	il isūgīni
2nd Imperf.	il ījang-an, he used to be (in my absence)	il isūgang-an
1st Perf.	dī ījun, I was.	il isūgun
2nd Perf.	il ījan, he was (in my absence)	il isāwon
1st Plup.	dī ījuni, I had been.	il isūgīni
2nd Plup.	il ījani, he had been, in my absence.	il isāwoni
1st Fut. Perf.	dī isang-kashagun, I was about to be.	il isang-kasha-ū-gun
2nd Fut. Perf.	il isang-kashagan, he was about to be (in my absence)	il isang-kasha-ā-won

52.

Imperative Mood.

Present	ak'won lth di eda, let me be is, be thou ak'won lth il eda, let him be ak'won lth ītil eda, let us be isū, be ye ak'won lth tl eda, let them (many) be.	ak'won lth il edā-ū, let them (few) be.
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Imperative Mood (continued)

Tense.	Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
Future	ak'won lth dī edang, let me be ising, be thou ak'won lth il edang, let him be ak'won talung edsun, let us be iswong, be ye ak'won lth tl edang, let them (many) be.	ak'won lth il edū-wong, let them (few) be

53. Participial Mood.

Pres. Indef.	isis, being	is-wos, (a few) being
Pres. Progres.	ījuns, being habitually	isuguns
Fut. Indef.	isises, going to be	iswau-ases
Fut. Immed.	isang-kasas, on the point of being	isang-kasha-wos
1st Imperf.	ījīni, used to be	isūgīni
2nd Imperf.	ījang-an, used to be (in my absence)	isūgang-an
1st Perfect	ijun, was	isūgun
2nd Perfect	ījan, was (in my absence)	isā-won
1st Pluperf.	ījuni, had been	isūgīni
2nd Pluperf.	ījani, had been (in my absence)	isā-woni
1st Fut. Perf.	isang-kashagun, was about to be	isang-kasha-ūgun "
2nd Fut. Perf.	isang-kashagan, was about to be (in my absence)	isang-kasha-āwon

54. Infinitive Mood.

Normal Form.	Segregative Form.
itsg-ē, to be	isawē, (a few) to be

(continued)

lth aidung, I run	talung hūstang, we run
" kālthūgung, I arise	" kālthougadung-gung, we arise
" tligīdung, I swim	" ging-gīdung, we swim
" tudlistlang, I leave	" tahastlang, we leave
" nāgung, I dwell	" nā-ung-gung, we dwell
di k'ōtulgung, I die	itil k'ōtulthgagung, we die
" dildulthdang, I fall down	" hādulthdang, we fall down
" dlukōnēlgung, I grow up	" dlukidīlgung, we grow up
" waushatījung, I am easy	" waushateshgang, we are easy
" ok'ētījung, I am drowned	" ok'ētōgōgung, we are drowned
" dlūīgung, I fall (from height)	" hāwīgung, we fall (from height)
" hōstang, I am broken	" hōjang-gung, we are broken
" kutsūgung, I am small	" kutilang, we are small
" euon-gung, I am big	" euon-dang, we are big
" dsūdsūgung, I am tiny	" dsūdalang, we are tiny
" jing-gung, I am tall	" jindang, we are tall
" kwau-un-gung, I am short	" kwau-undang, we are short
" hiang, it (river) flows	" hiadiang, they (rivers) flow

57. (3) Verbs with separate plurals in sympathy with their objects.

These verbs, all of which are transitive, remain unchanged whether their subject be singular or plural, and only take a different form when their object happens to be plural; e.g.

tan lth tīang
A bear I kill = I kill a bear

tan talung tiang
A bear we kill = We kill a bear

tan lth tildang
Bears I kill = I kill bears

tan talung tildang
Bears we kill = We kill bears.

They are conjugated as follows:-

Present Indicative -	
lth tīang, I kill (one)	lth tildang, I kill (more than one)
dung tīang, thou killest (one)	dung tildang, thou killest (more than one)
il tīang, he kills	" il tildang, he kills (more than one)
talung tīang, we kill	" talung tildang, we kill "
dalung tīang, ye kill	" dalung tildang, ye kill "
tl tīang, they (many) kill	" tl tildang, they (many) kill (more than one)
il tī-wong, they (few) kill	" il tilda-wong, they (few) kill (more than one)

The following is a list of these verbs.

lth tīang, I kill (one)	lth tildang, I kill (more than one)
" kilkaidung, I send away (one)	" kilistīidang, I send away (more than one)
" hundsudang, I send (one)	" kilisdang, I send "
" dahgung, I buy	" dah-wong, I buy "
" giadahgung, I sell	" giadah-wong, I sell "
" kē-i-ang, I find	" kenstang, I find "
" daastlang, I open	" da-osūgung, I open "
" shkikākung, I fell	" shkikundalgung, I fell "
" stah-dang, I fill	" sta-hūdang, I fill "
" k'ēchgūstlang, I bind	" k'ēchīdung, I bind "
" dsigung, I shoot	" dsinlthūgung, I shoot "
" tlahūstang, I break	" tlahūjang-gung, I break "

58.

ADVERBS.

Of two kinds:-

- (a) Those used as separate words. Such are adverbs of Time

wēt, now (immediate future)
 itan, now (immediate past)
 awulth, formerly
 ha-wun, still

Place

adlun, here
 waudlun, there
 t'akwau, seawards
 shakwau, landwards

Manner

hawīdan, quickly
hin, thus
tlikū, how
gwaulthang-an, truly

Assent and denial

āng	}	Yes
ō		
ē		
gā-anū	}	No
gum		
gē		

Interrogation

gitlānū, where?
gījisdū, whence?
gushinu, how?

Examples of the use of adverbs:-

itan la lth keng-gun
now (just) him I have seen = I have just seen him.

ha-wīdan shagwīga talung isishang
Soon into the interior we shall go = We shall
 soon go inland.

gā-anu; { gum ga di stalthag-gung
No; not - I do not like (it) = No; I do not
like it.

gitlānū dung jas ijung?
Where your sister is = Where is your sister?

(b) Those used only as insertions in verbs (§ 34).

gī, always; e.g. il k̄a-gī-gung, he is always walking.
eu-on, very; e.g. il sti-eu-on-gung, he is very sick.
hunsgīd, a long time; e.g. il gūshū-hunsgīdung, he speaks
a long time.
kipan, extremely; e.g. il sti-kipan-gung, he is dangerously
ill.

swonung, ever; e.g. il hēnung-ā-swonung-gung, he lives for ever.
 k'wai, in pretence; e.g. il sti-k'wai-dung-gung, he feigns sickness.
 āgwī, extremely; e.g. il jing-a-āgwī-gung, it is far distant.
 dsilthī, extremely; e.g. il kutung-a-dsilthīgung, he is extremely clever.
 shga, virtually; e.g. il gū-shgang, he is virtually lost.
 dal, almost; e.g. il k'ōtulth-dal-gung, he is almost dead.
 tljū, how; e.g. tlikū il isda-tljū-gung, how he does it.
 gwong, about; e.g. il yhit-gwong-gung, he flies about.
 āng, (§) not; e.g. gum il gushu-āng-gung, he does not speak.
 ōdsū, all; e.g. il keng-ōdsū-gung, he sees all.
 kwon, much; e.g. il k'utsou-kwon-gung, he sings much.
 stung, twice (§ 15(b)); e.g. il kudsa-stung-gun, he entered twice.

59.

CONJUNCTIONS.

Conjunctions may be conveniently classified as:-

(a) Those used only as insertions in verbs (§ 34) to express conditional statements.

-althing - probably)
 -lthing-a - possibly) Of present or future events.

-dādung- possibly)
 -gai-a-hung- probably) Of past events only.

For examples of the use of these see § 44.

(b) Those which end subordinate sentences, and are attached to (1) Participles to form the Conditional Mood, or (2) to Infinitives:-

(1) Attached to Participles -
 alth, because d'alth, whilst
 dlu, if, when d'ōlth, if as is probable
 k'ialthk, as long as nōt, whilst
 silīd, after

Examples:-

il aung k'ōtalan alth, il gudung-ai stigan
 His father was dead because, his mind was sick =
 He was sad, because his father was dead.

di k'wai Victoria gu is-d'alth, adlun lth isishang
 My brother Victoria at being-whilst, here I shall be
 = I shall be here whilst my brother is in Victoria.

(2) Attached to Infinitives:-

k'eu, until | kōnast, before

Example:-

il k'ōtulē k'eu, duman la lth keng-ashang
 He to die until, - him I shall take care of = I
 shall take care of him till he dies.

(c) Copulatives. These are of two kinds:-

(1) Those beginning sentences:-

waigien, and (often contracted to gien)
 tlistleuon, when (governs conditional mood, § 45)

Examples:-

la lth keng-gun, waigien la ā lth gūshūgun
 Him I saw and him to I spoke = I saw him
 and spoke to him.

tlistleuon tudsū-e las-dlū lth tlū-kaidshang
 When the wind is fair (Cond.Mood) I shall embark.

(2) Those placed after the words or sentences they
 unite:-

- isgien - ishin, both - and -
 waugu, and (used only with numerals, § 14)

Example:-

di kā isgien, di dōn ishin, istlagun
 My uncle both my brother and, are come = My uncle
 and brother are come.

(d) Disjunctives.

hīkwon, nevertheless (begins the sentence)

tlou, or tl, but (follows the word or sentence
 opposed)

Examples:-

nuh-ē il keng-gun, hīkwon gum ai il
 The house he saw nevertheless not into (it) he
 kudsāng-gun
 did not enter = He saw the house; nevertheless he did
 not enter it.

di āagāgung, dung tlou dugwiagung

I am weak, you but are strong = I am weak but you
 are strong.

PREPOSITIONS.

60. Prepositions are usually placed after the words they govern, and might more correctly be termed "Postpositions". For the only exception to this rule see § 25.

Example:- tlig-ē ing-gū il k'ougun
the ground on he sat = He sat on the ground.

The following are a few prepositions:

un, for	edē, concerning
ā, to	kwulth, along with
ai, into	kalthshint, to the advantage of
da, for	gū, at
dla, after	agunan, because of
odō, round	shū, among.

Many intransitive verbs become transitive by the aid of a preposition; e.g.

il gūshūgung, he speaks

la sing il gushugung

Him for he speaks = He speaks for him.

The following list will be found useful:-

da dī gūdung-gung, I wish for
ā lth tlagāgung, I touch
ai lth dunanung-gung, I tear
un dī ūnshīdung, I know
ga lth gūtḡīdung, I honour
ga lth kwoyāadang, I begrudge to
ai dī ahgulgung, I am tired of
da lth kāgung, I pluck
k'eu lth ēdung, I wait for
da lth tla-ē-dung, I help
ā dī kālthiāgung, I am anxious about
ing-gu lth tutulthdang, I tread on
gwī dī kāalgung, I gain
da lth dīing-gung, I seek for
ga lth kiāgang-gung, I call by name
da lth keng-gung, I look for
da lth isdang, I give to
gwī dī dōng-ēlgung, I approach
alth lth kiānung-gung, I ask.

INTERJECTIONS.

61.

There are no interjectional sentences in Haida. 'How foolish he is' becomes 'He is very foolish'. The principal interjections are -

kung-ā, Is it possible!	tlan)stop!
ādsādiā, Alas!	houstlan)
k'ō, See there!	k'wai, Wait awhile!
hī-au, How vexing!	hulā, Give it me!
yāa, How strange!	gwokeng }
dsā, Hey there!	dokeng } Behold!
ha-wit! Quick!	hinda, Get out!
	yinda, Let me see.

SYNTACTICAL NOTES.

62. Order of words in a Haida sentence - Subject, Object, Verb.

Examples:-

nung ɪlthing-as k'āt tɪai-an
The man a deer killed = The man killed a deer.

nung ɪtlagidas tlū dah-gan
The chief a canoe bought = The chief bought a canoe.

Exception:- When the subject happens to be a pronoun, the pronoun must always immediately precede its verb; in which case the order of words is, Object, Subject, Verb.

Examples:-

dung aung lth keng-gun
Your father I saw = I saw your father.

khō lth'ōnulth il dsinlthāwon
Sea-otters three he shot = He shot 3 sea otters.

63. Adjectives follow the nouns they qualify. Prepositions follow the words they govern (with one exception - § 25).

64. Purpose is expressed by the Infinitive Mood with the preposition *un*, for, following it; e.g.

il kwai kāng-gai un adlun lth ijung
His brother to see for here I am = I am here to
see his brother.
dung tugai un adshi dung ga lth isdang
You to eat for this you to I give = I give you
this to eat.

65. Emphasis. In addition to the particle *-u* given at § 22(b), two verbal suffixes are used to emphasize statements:-

-gwau, suffixed to any tense ending in -ng
-ēgwau, " " " " " " -n

Examples:-

elthgīgung, it is finished.
elthgīgung-gwau, it is finished, I tell you.
elthgīgūn, it was finished.
elthgīgūn-ēgwau, it was finished, I tell you.

66. The Haida mode of interrogation is complicated. The two principal groups of questions are:-

I. Those asked by means of the interrogative particle, *gū*, which is placed immediately after the word or phrase embodying the subject of the question. The verb is then modified according to the tense used.

(a) If the question relates to a present event, the root only of the verb is used; e.g.

la gū dung keng (instead of keng-gung)?
Him ? you see = Do you see him?

tliku il shus gū dung gudung (instead of gudung-gung)?
How he speaks? you hear =
Do you hear what he says?

(b) If the question relates to the future, the future tense is used with its final *-ang* dropped; e.g.

ha-wīdan gū dung isdā-ash (for isdā-ashang)?
Soon ? you will do (it) = Will you soon
do it?

adalth gū il kaidsh (for kaidshang)?
To-morrow ? he will go away = Will he go away
to-morrow?

- (c) If the question relates to a past event, the Second Perfect tense is used, and its final -n dropped; e.g.

ou-ung gū dung kāng-a (for kāng-a n)?
 Mother-your ? you have seen = Have you seen
 your Mother?
 nuh-ē gū ung-a dung elthgīdaia (for elthgīdaian)?
 House ? your you have finished = Have you
 finished your house?

67. Note. Sometimes, without any change of meaning beyond, perhaps, introducing a slight tone of contempt, another syllable is added to the verb in each of the above cases - (a), (b) and (c). Thus

- (a) {keng } become {keng-ūsh
 {gūdung } {gūdung-ūsh
 (b) {isdā-ash } become {isdā-ashā-ūsh
 {kaidsh } {kaidshā-ūsh
 (c) {kāng-a } become {keng-ūcha
 {elthgīdai-a } {elthgīdā-ūcha

In the last case (c) the syllable -ūcha is added to the root of the Present, instead of the Second Perfect.

68. II. Those asked by means of an interrogative pronoun or adverb. In these cases, should the verb end in -n, -g is added; e.g.

Gīshdū di da tlāadshang?
 Who me - will help = Who will help me?
 Gūsh-alth-ū il tloulthaiang (for tloulthaiian)?
 With-what he made (it) = What did he make
 it with?
 Gushintlou adshi dung isdang?
 Why this you do = Why do you do this?

69. Each of the above questions may be put into a negative form thus:-

Gum gū la dung keng-āng (or keng-āng-ūsh)?
 Not ? him you see-not = Do you not see him?
 Tlikū il shūs gum gū dung gū-dung-āng (or gūdung-
 How he speaks not ? you hear not = (āng-ūsh)?
 Don't you hear what he says?
 gum gū hawīdan dung isda-āng-ash (or isda-āng-
 Not ? soon you will not do (it) = (ashā-ūsh)?
 Will you not soon do it?

Gum gū ou-ung dung keng-āng-a (or keng-āng-ucha)?
 Not ? your mother you saw not = Have you not seen
 your mother?
 Gushintlou gum adshi dung isdāng-gung?
 Why not this you do not = Why do you not
 do this?

70. Doubt or uncertainty is expressed by an abbreviated form of the potential mood coupled with either an interrogative pronoun or adverb; e.g.

gīshdū wau-alth (for wau-althing-gung)?
 Who is doing (it) = I wonder who does it?
 gīshdū wau-ga-althing?
 Who did (it) = I wonder who did it?
 gīshdū wau-asha-althing?
 Who will do (it) = I wonder who will do it?
 gushintlou il wauga-althing?
 Why he did (it) = I wonder why he
 did it?

71. There are two modes of quotation:-

(a) Direct; e.g.

di stigung, hin il shugung
 I am sick, thus he speaks = I am sick, he says.

(b) Oblique. In this case the verb in the sentence quoted is modified; e.g.

il stī-ing il shūgung (stī-ing is instead of
 he is sick he says = stigung)
 He says he is sick.
 il stigang il shūgun (stigang is instead of
 he was sick he said = stigan)
 He said he was sick.

72. Commands are expressed by means of the suffix -lth or ltha. When the command consists of a single verb, -ltha is merely added to the root of the verb; e.g.

keng-ltha, see thou.

keng-ū-ltha, see ye.

If other words accompany the verb, the particle -lth is used, and placed early in the sentence. Usually it immediately follows the first word, and is even attached to the last word of the preceding sentence, if that happens to be a subordinate one; e.g.

kōgīnē lth di ga isdi
 The book (Imp.part.) me to give = give me the
 book.

tānē adalth lth tīigun lth keng
 The bear yesterday I killed - see = See the
 bear I killed yesterday.
 tudsū-ē lasdlū lth, tlūkaid
 The wind if it is fair - embark = Embark, if
 the wind is fair.

When two imperatives come close together, it is customary to couple them together with a-ng-a, and make one lth do for both; e.g.
 Isdū-ang-a lth tā-ū (instead of isdūltha, tāū-ltha)
 Take ye - eat ye = Take (ye) this and eat it.

The harshness of an imperative is frequently softened down by the addition of an interrogative particle--gwau? e.g.

La ga lth shuda gwau
 Him to tell ? = Tell him, will you?

73. Haida discourse is often rendered graphic by a series of imperatives; e.g. "Kill my wife, take my children, seize my property, burn my house; should I not be angry?"

74. The letters t and lth are not infrequently inserted in words for the sake of euphony; e.g.
 gū(t)āada. edē)lth)gang.

A P P E N D I X.

I.

HAIDA RELATIONSHIPS.

aung, a man's father.	ōsina, brother's child.
hāt, a woman's father.	nāt, sister's child.
ou, mother, man's or woman's.	kia, man's brother-in-law.
gīt, son, child.	(man's sister-in-law.
gūjang-a, daughter.	lthilnū (woman's brother-in-law.
(man's elder brother.	dsing-a, sister-in-law.
k'wai (woman's elder sister.	(father-in-law.
(man's younger brother.	kwōnā (son-in-law.
dōn (woman's younger sister.	jūnan, mother-in-law.
jas, a man's sister.	skān, father's sister.
dā, a woman's brother.	ou-kasl, stepmother.
chin, grandfather.	hāt-kasl, woman's stepfather.
kā, uncle.	aung-kasl, man's stepfather.
nān, grandmother.	s'won-a { husband's brother's
t'ukun, grandchild.	{ wife.
	{ wife's sister's hus-
	band.

Note. A boy addresses his father as aung-a, and speaks of him as dī aung, my father. A girl addresses her father as hāti, and speaks of him as dī hāt, my father. Both sexes use the same word for 'mother' - ou.

II.

HAIDA CRESTS.

There are two recognised public crests, under one of which every Haida is included. These are:-

1. Eagle (ōd)) A person belonging to one
-) of these crests can only
2. Grizzly bear (hūj)) marry a person of the other.

Under each of these public crests are ranged three private crests:-

1. Eagle (Beaver (tsing)
- (Raven (yelth)
- (Frog (lthkian-k'ōstan)

- (Grizzly Bear (hūj)
 2. Bear (Dogfish (k'āat)
 (Fin-back whale (s'āan)

It is worthy of note that the beaver and grizzly bear are not found on Queen Charlotte Islands; nor is there any tradition of their ever having existed there in a natural state.

III.

HAIDA NAMES.

Each child receives a single name. These names are sometimes significant; e.g. Gīt-kwōyā, Dear child; Yelth-euons, Big Raven. But oftener they are merely fanciful. Since becoming Christians, the Haidas have used their native names as surnames.

Married people are seldom referred to by name, but as the parents of one of their children, or as the husband or wife of such an one.

Haidas call themselves Hāadis, The Persons or The People.

IV.

HAIDA MONTHS.

		corresponding (approx:) to	
Lthkitōn-kōng-as,,	Goose month, ...	"	Jan.
Tan-kōng-as ...	Bear month... ..	"	Feb.
Hiit-gias	Laughing-goose month	"	Mar.
Whit-gias	Small bird month	"	Apr.
Anshkaila-kōng-as	Berry-forming month	"	May
An-kōng-as... ..	Ripe berry month	"	June
K'et-k'ētash ...	Halfway month ...	"	July
S'āan-gias... ..	Fin-back whale month	"	Aug.
Kīsalths	Month of plenty (?)	"	Sept.
Kulg-kōng-as ...	Ice month	"	Oct.
Jā-kōng-as... ..	Month when bears dig	"	Nov.
Kwau-giang-as ...	Snow month... ..	"	Dec.

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